Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, May 21, 1817.

(Volume 28.) (Number 1407.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement,—their customers, and the public at large—that they have received by the Ship Cumbrian their supplies for the present season, consisting of an uncommonly choice Investment of articles in their Line, from the most noted Houses in London, in the highest state of preservation and which will be open for exposure at their rooms and ready for despatch to outstations by Monday the 26th Current viz.

Ladies beautiful fancy Straw Bonnets, Satin and Cambrick Hats, Satin and Sarcenet Ribbon, Valenciennes and Mechlin Lace, Lace Cap Veils Shawls and Artificial Flowers, Ladies Silk and cotton Hose, Barcelona and Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies Kid Skin Shoes, Gloves, and a great variety of Haberdashery. Gentlemen's fashionable round Hats, Staff Officers Hats, trimmed Staff Feathers, and other military Feathers, green, white and black, from Bicknell and Borradaile. Gentlemens Waterproof Willow Hats, black and White, from ditto, Boys and Children's Hats.

Gentlemen's Military, Hessian, Wellington and Top Boots, from Hoby, Shooting Walking and Dress Shoes from Ditto.

Military and Hunting Saddles complete from Gibson and Milroy, with a great variety of Spare Articles.

Black and Green Hunting Caps from Milroy.

Military Officers Gold & Silver Epaulettes, Gold & Silver Lace and Braid, Regulation Sword Knots, Shoulder, and sling Do. Belts, Morocco Waist Belts, Stout Doe Skin Gloves from Bodley Etty and Bodley.

Elegant Double and Single Barrelled Guns and Pistols from Parker with Flints and spare articles, Fine Gunpowder in one pound Canisters, and two pound & three pound Magazines; Snuff a great variety.

Stationery, Royal, Medium, Demi, Foolscap, Bath and Bank Post &c. &c.

Clocks & Watches from McCabe and Barraud.

Silver Plate, consisting, of the usual Articles of Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets. Cutlery from Savigny, Plain and Rich cut Table Glass Ware, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades &c.

A great variety of plated Ware, Perfumery from Smith and Bristow, Confectionary from Hoffman--Groceries consisting of French Plums, Prunes, dried Pears, Currants, Pearl Barley Oatmeal, Macaronie, Isinglass, Sir Hans Sloanes Milk Chocolate, Sagopowder &c.

Childrens Toys a great variety. Pale Ale in Casks and Butts from Hodgson.

Claret and port Wine from Carbonnell, Gledstanes and others.

Pale Ale, Porter, Dorchester and Staunton Ale from Harpers; Perry and Cyder from Ditto.

Fine Old Cogniac Brandy, Schiedam Hollands and Jamaica Rum from Harper.

Oilmans Stores consisting of Yorkshire Hams, Pigs Cheeks and Bacon, Gloucester Pine & Berkeley Cheeses, Pickled and Smoked Tongues and Jews Beef, Spiced and Salted Salmon, Pickled and Red Herrings.

P. S. Gentlemen at Outstations who have already favored Boyce, Kempt and Co. with their orders are hereby respectfully acquainted that their Commissions shall be executed with every attention and despatch as soon as the goods are landed.

Bombay, 21st May, 1817.

Advertisement.

IN THE
VICE ADMIRALTY COURT
OF
BOMBAY.

INSTANCE SIDE.

Marshal's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of sale, which has issued out of this Honourable Court, directed to the Marshal thereof,

THE SHIP

SULLAMANY,

(whereof Francis Ringrose was Master,)

BURTHEN 328 Tons or thereabouts, with all her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies in the harbour of Bombay, will be put up for Sale by public auction to the highest bidder, in the Marine Yard on this present Wednesday the 21st day of May instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon.

An inventory of Stores will be shewn on application being made at the Marshal's office; and the conditions of Sale made known at the time of Sale.

This Ship being condemned for Breach of the laws in force relating to the prevention, abolition, and regulation of the Slave trade, is entitled by the 54. Geo. 111 c. 59. to a certificate of registry as a British Ship and to enjoy all the privileges and advantages of British built Ships and Vessels, in like manner and under the same regulations as Ships and Vessels taken by His Majesty's Ships of war and condemned as lawful prize of war in Courts of Admiralty.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Marshal Vice Adm. Court.

Bombay, 21st May, 1817.

જાહેર.ખબર*

શ્રી.મુબઇના.પાદશાહી.આદમીરાલતી.કોરટના.હુકમથી મારશાલનુ.વેચાણ*

ખબર.હીઆંથી.આપીએચ્યે જે શ્રી.મુબઇના.કોરટ.મધે.વેચવાનો.હુકમ.મારશાલને.થઇઆ્યો છે* જે.વાહાણ.નામે.શ્રુલેમાંની.કપતાન.પરાંશીશ.રીગરોજ.વાલુ.નર તીઉ.આશરે 328 ટંનનુછે.મેની શાયે.મછવાવો.તથા.બીજો.શારવે શાંમાન.શાથે.શ્રી.મુબઇના.બંદર મધે.પરીઉછે.ઉ.વાહાણ.આવતા બુધવારને.દીને.તા. 21 મી.મેએ. બપોરનાં.કલાક 11 નાં.મરીન.ઇ આરદમાં.જાહેર.લીલાઉ.કરીને.વ ેચતી.કીમત.આપનારને.વેચશે* ઉ.વાહાણનાં.શારવે.શાંમાનની.વ ગત.વાર.શ્રી.મારશાલની.હાકીશ મો.માંગેઆથી.દેખારશે.એનાં.વે ચાંણની.બોલી.ઉજે.વેચતી.વખ તે.જાહેર.કરશે*

ઉ.વાહાણ.શ્રી.કોરટ.મધે.પાહાદ શાહી.મંનવાર.વાલાને.હુકમ.આપા વેઓછે.બાબત.ઉજે.અંગરેજનાં. નીશાંણથી.વાહાણ.ફરાવીને.ગુલા મનો.વેપાર.કરવો.નહી.ઉ.વારાતે બંદી.કીધી.હતી.જે.વાહાણો.અંગ રેજનાં.ઉપરમાંણે.મલેઆથી.મં નવાર.વાલો.પોતીકી.લાઆ.પરમા ણે.કોરટમાં.જાહેર.કરીને.ખાલ* જશે*તા. 21 મી.મેએ. 1817

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday the 27th Instant,
AT 11 o'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
at the
Naval Yard,
SUNDRY LOTS OF
UNSERVICEABLE STORES;
CONSISTING OF

COPPER, Iron, Lead, Canvas, Rope, Boats, &c. also some Articles of Office Furniture.

CONDITIONS.

A deposit to be made of 10 per cent, and each Lot cleared away within 3 days from the day of Sale, or in default to remain the property of the Crown.

JOSEPH SEATON,
Mast. Shipwt.

Bombay 21st May, 1817.

TO BE SOLD
for ready money
The following new Books.

Memoirs of the Marchioness De La Roche Jaquelein, half bound in Russia	18 Rupees
Third Canto of Childe Harold	7 Ditto
The Poetic Mirror or imitations of the stile of Lord Byron Southey and others,	8 Ditto
30th No. of the Quarterly Review	7 Ditto
Army list for Nov.	2
Navy Ditto	2
The Crescent, a new Poem	4

Inquire of RAGOBA DAMULJEE,
Sheriff's Purvoe.

Bombay, 21st May 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—May 16th, Ship Lady Nugent, Captain R. Swanston, from Calcutta.—Ditto The H. C.'s Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant J. W. Guy, from Mangalore.—Ditto 17th, Ship Cumbrian, Captain Edward Cooper, from England.—Ditto The H. C.'s Ship Charles Grant, Captain Hugh Scott, from England.—Ditto The H. C.'s Ship Bombay, Captain A. Hamilton, from England.—Ditto 19th, Cutter Dispatch, Capt. Thomas Phillips, from Calcutta.

SAILED.—May 16th, Brig Ralph, Captain Le Clere Da Rouvray, to Mauritius.—Ditto 18, Grab Ship Lovely Gish, Nacqudah Esmaljee Ebramjee, to Mauritius.—Ditto. Ship Lowjee Family, Captain George Seton, to China.—Ditto Ship Sullemany, Captain Robert Suxpitch, to China.—Ditto Ship Glorioso, Captain John Paterson, to China.

PASSENGERS PER BOMBAY.

Mrs. Hawkes,—Miss Wade,—Miss Jane Wade,—Miss E. Bond,—Miss Williams,—Miss A. Williams,—Mrs. Snow,—Wm. Snow, an infant,—Major T. Thatcher,—Mrs. Morgan,—Capt. Morgan,—Mr. John Forbes,—Mr. J. H. Little,—Mr. H. H. Lewis.

PER CHARLES GRANT.

The Honorable Mrs. Buchanan,—Capt. Buchanan,—Mrs. Pope,—Capt. Pope,—Mr. Stukeley,—Captain. Campbell.

PER CUMBRIAN.

Miss Evans,—Mr. W. Sutherland,—Mr. W. Johnson

EUROPE MARRIAGE.—At Gittisham Devon, E. W. Shuldham Esq. of the Honble Company's Military Service to Miss Rundell of Bath.

DEATHS.—At the Vicarage Walthamstow, the Revd. W. Sparrow—A. B. French Esq. Mrs. Eustace-wife of Lieut.Col. Eustace and daughter of Col. Talbot.

Major General Thomas Nepean of the Royal Engineers, eldest brother of the Right Honorable Sir Eva Nepean Bart. Governor of Bombay.

Commodore Turner of the Bombay Marine.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 21st MAY, 1817.

The *Charles Grant* and *Bombay* reached this Harbour, in safety, as we are happy to say, on Saturday last. They quitted the Downs early in the morning of the 7th of January, and have brought us London Papers, extending down to the evening of the 4th. The other Indiamen have not yet arrived, but as all of them sailed at the same time they may be, daily, if not hourly, expected.

The Free traders, Apollo, Captain Tarbutt, and the Asia, Captain Craig, may be expected to leave England for this port, the one in the beginning of February, and the other some time in March.

Lord Combermere has been appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and Lord Hill, it is said, has been appointed second in command of the army in France.

The Settlement of New South Wales, by the last accounts, is stated to be in a very disturbed state, and to be retrograding fast in point of prosperity.

Mr. Tierney had arrived in London from the Continent.

It would seem as if Sir Francis Burdett were suspected of political apostacy: the following is taken from the Chronicle.

"Who would not be surprised, if Sir Francis Burdett should be made a Peer, or if his lady should be made a Peeress in her own right? Report, however, says that one or other of these promotions may be expected within a year. It was matter of surprise that Sir Francis accepted a Cornetcy for his son without purchase, but report was certainly right."

We are truly rejoiced at perceiving that the Murderers of Lieut. Johnson of the Navy, on the Deptford road, have at length been discovered.

The younger Watson had not been apprehended, but the elder had been committed for trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions for stabbing the two persons who endeavoured to hold him in custody.

A very warm contest is likely to take place next election for the county of Devon.

Mr. Buller, in case of a dissolution of Parliament, will not again offer himself for the representation of Exeter. R. W. Newman, W. A. Harris and P. Northmore Esquires are, it is said, likely to become candidates for the honor of representing that ancient city.

A work has been lately published in order to establish the identity of *Junius* with Sir Philip Francis.

One paper only, the *Times* of the 15th ult. from Calcutta, has reached us during the last week, and as our own accounts, from Europe, are both fuller and later than those received at Madras, the Journals of that Presidency are peculiarly uninteresting.—

His Excellency the Admiral sailed, from hence, yesterday at Noon.

We published some weeks since, a critique, taken from the *Times*, on the character of the late Mr. Sheridan. Thinking it then, as we do, now, admirably written, but infinitely too severe, we have been pleased at perceiving that others have viewed it in the same light as we did, and we particularly refer our readers to the Gazette columns of to-day for some sensible observations, which that able, but severe production, gave occasion to.

Having received, by one of the Europe Ships, further extracts from Mr. Warden's pamphlet, we have published part of them to day. The following is the conclusion of the one we gave last week, and which we are now enabled to supply from the papers which the late arrivals have put us in possession of.

'I was this morning curiously gratified by a military description of the various movements of the French army, on Napoleon's chart, from the day it passed the Sambre to the eventful battle of Waterloo. I naturally expected, as you may suppose, a detail of those various circumstances by which it was lost, or, which amounts to the same thing, the *why* and the *wherefore* it was not gained. My conjecture was not ill-founded, for Gourgand proceeded to point out to me the errors which were committed by some of the principal Commanders in the French army, and proved so fatal to the last great effort of their Imperial Master. These he traced with a readiness and perspicuity which induced me to imagine, at the time, that I clearly comprehended the whole. Nevertheless, I have my doubts, whether I shall make the errors of the blundering Captains as clear to you as they were, in my fancy, made apparent to me.

Napoleon, it seems, was completely ignorant of the movement made from Frasnes, by Count Erlon (Drouet), on the 19th. For when he appeared near Ligny, Napoleon actually deployed a column of French to oppose him, mistaking his force at the time, for a division of the Prussian army. Erlon was made acquainted with the defeat of the Prussians and, without thinking it necessary to have any communication with Napoleon, as to future operations, returned to his original situation. That division of the army, therefore, became totally useless for that day, both to the Emperor & to Marshal Ney.—Grouchy, losing sight of Blucher, & taking the circuitous route which he pursued, was represented as having committed a most fatal error. While the right wing of the French, in the battle of the 18th, was engaged, in defeating the flank movement of Bulow, of which they were perfectly apprised, Marshal Ney had orders to engage the attention of the English during this part of the action, but by no means to hazard the loss of his troops, or to exhaust their strength. Ney, it appears, did not obey the order, or met with circumstances that rendered it impracticable for him to adhere to it.—He was stated to have contended for the occupation of a height, and thus weakened his corps, so that when the Imperial Guards were brought to the charge, he was unable to assist them. I understand that Napoleon had crossed the Sambre with 114,000 men. In the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras he lost, 10,000. Grouchy's division consisted of 30,000 detached to follow Blucher, leaving an effective force, on the morning of the 18th, of 71,000 men. I hope you will comprehend my account, which I think was the purport of General Gourgand's statement to me. Though I do not know any two characters more liable to a small share of perplexity than a sailor describing a *terra firma* battle, and a soldier entering into the particulars of a naval engagement. But by way of climax, I was assured that the report of Buonaparte's standing on an elevated wooden frame, to obtain a commanding view of the field of battle, is altogether a misrepresentation. It was, on the contrary, a raised mound of earth, where he placed himself with his staff; and the ground being sloppy and slippery, he ordered some trusses of straw to be placed under his feet, to keep them dry, and prevent his sliding. This was the last visit I paid to Napoleon; and when I took my leave of him, he rose from his chair, and said, "I wish you health and happiness, and a safe voyage to your country, where I hope you will find your friends in health, and ready to receive you.'

English Extracts

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4.—TWO O'CLOCK.

The prices of corn in the London market are said to have been dull yesterday, in consequence of the expectation of further imports from Holland. On the late export of corn from that country, an angry discussion had taken place in the States General at Brussels. The audience in the gallery frequently interrupted the proceedings when any argument was urged in favour of the exportation; and the clamourers were suffered to remain there! The people of the Netherlands are the more dissatisfied with the present condition of their country, in relation to grain, as they labour under the impression that its interests are lost sight of in the desire of favouring England, and of gratifying the Dutch merchants. In the heat of the debate, and when the multitude in the gallery was most obstreperous, the Minister of the Interior arose, and, together with assurances of his Majesty's affection for the Belgic provinces, and attention to their interests, informed the Chamber, that if the proposed law for prohibiting the exportation by land alone, failed of its object in relieving the sufferings of the Belgians, another and more effectual Bill would be brought in under Regal influence. The Bill before the Chamber was carried by a majority of 72 to 2.

The delivery of opinions at great length on the French Election Project was continued on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies, but they are totally devoid of interest. The discussion was again adjorned till Thursday.

The *Moniteur*, in contradiction to preceding statements, has a report that the Duke of Wellington will not arrive at Paris till towards the end of the present month.

One important article of foreign news, is a statement that Russia and England are to join Austria as joint mediators between the Courts of Berlin and Dresden.

The Prince Regent's Stud.—The expence of his Royal Highness's Breeding Stud at Hampton-court, among other branches of the Royal expenditure, will probably attract the attention of Parliament. It is now become a charge on the public purse, though it is quite unconnected with the department of the Master of the Horse.

The following *items* are stated in the Official Accounts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, printed by order of the House of Commons, in the last Session:—

For his Royal Highness's Breeding Stud			
Paddocks	£18,278	7	1
Ditto	2,800	1	3
Ditto	840	10	0
Expence of Inclosing the Paddocks	1,100	0	2
	£22,418	18	1

His Royal Highness having long since quitted the turf, and having no taste for hunting, this expensive establishment is kept for the purpose of breeding carriage horses, for which his Royal Highness is justly celebrated. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who is also Clerk Marshal of the Stables, is Superintendant of the Stud, to which is attached a Veterinary Surgeon and Assistants.

A part of the expence of building the Regent's Cottage in Windsor Park, is also stated in these accounts, to the amount of about 22,000*l*. In their last Report, the Commissioners have recommended that all Estimates of Buildings in the Royal Parks, should in future be made by the Board of Works, under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, as the Commissioners of Woods have no power to controul the expense, which indeed is quite evident.

The foreign journals announce the intended publication of the travels of the Princess of Wales in Palestine and Syria. The work, it is stated, is written by a young Physician who is in the suite of her Royal Highness.

We understand, that, during the late short visit of the Duke of Wellington to London, the bargain for the purchase of Sir Gerard Noel's superb estate was finally ratified. His Grace will thus be placed neatly in the centre of England.

It is stated to be the intention to propose, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, a reduction in the Offices of the Secretary at War, the Commissariat, and Store-keeper's Department.

This day concludes the Finance Year, and we hear with pleasure that the last quarter, and consequently the whole year, has been more productive to the Exchequer than could have been anticipated.

The public accounts of the whole year however are represented to stand thus:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, taken at	£3,000,000	Whole joint charge of the United Kingdom and seperate charges for Great Britain.	£30,424,951
War Customs and Excise, Malt and Lottery.	6,700,000		
	£9,700,000		

Difference between the expenditure and the receipt from Taxes £20,724,951*l*.

In the ensuing year also, the Irish expenditure will be thrown upon us. The revenue of that island will not defray the charge of its debt, by nearly 500,000*l*; so that we must pay the separate expences of Ireland, which will amount to about 4,500,000*l*. Thus, on the whole, in the next year there will be a difference between the clear revenue of the United Kingdoms, and their whole joint and seperate expence of about 25,500,000*l*. Some reductions will of course take place, but in the way in which the Ministers set about that work, it does not seem that they will be of great consequence.

Another way of making up the supply is now said to be an issue of exchequer Bills, which is, in fact a species of loan, though not technically called so.

A circumstance worthy of notice is the expence at which the revenue is collected in Ireland, compared with that of the collection of revenue in this country. The Customs in England are collected for 11*l*. 8*s*. per cent.; in Ireland for 19*l*. 2*s*. The Excise in England is collected for 3*l*. 13*s*. per cent.; in Ireland for 12*l*. 18*s*. per cent. The Stamps in England for 2*l*. 15*s*.; in Ireland for 11*l*. 10*s*. The Post Office Duty in Ireland is collected for 132*l*. 4*s*. per cent. That is to say, of 2332*l*. 4*s*. paid by the public for Letters, only 100*l*. is paid into the Exchequer; in England the per centage is 32*l*. 1*s*. or just 100*l*. per cent. less.

We may add to this, that according to report, the expence of carrying on the administration of Ireland this last year has so greatly exceeded the estimate, and so much astonished even Ministers themselves, that a serious investigation has taken place.

A new paper, called the *Mercure*, is to be immediately published in Paris. The acknowledged authors are M. M. Dufresne St. Leon, Jouy, Lacretelle, Senior Benjamin Constant, &c. The following passage from the prospectus denotes the temper in which it is composed:—"England is in the happy impotency of committing ill, in the necessity of doing good, both from the state of her finance, and the direction of the public feeling fruits of her victories and peace. She may flourish and extend to other nations the advantages she enjoys, by henceforth attending to her own affairs, and not meddling with those of her neighbours."

[*St. James's Chronicle*,—*Jan.* 4.

The New York Evening Post received yesterday brought the anticipated Address of the American President to the Senate and Representatives on the opening of Congress. The general state of the world does not permit that it should contain matter of much importance; and the less interesting subjects on which it does treat, are handled in the ordinary manner. American navigation, it is said, suffers in consequence of its exclusion from the ports of our West India Islands; for the Convention of London, concluded on the 31 July, 1815, placed the commerce of the two countries, in all other respects, on a footing of perfect equality. This Convention consisted of four articles, the most important of which was that which subjected American and English vessels to the same duties, and entitled them to the same bounties, on quitting or entering the harbours of the two countries. The whole treaty is indeed, one of exact reciprocity in this respect. It, however, farther admitted American vessels to our great ports in the East Indies; but it left the trade between the United States & the west India islands in the condition in which it then was, that is, subject to rigorous restrictions. Of these restrictions the American President complains, as injurious to the commerce of his countrymen; and no disposition to relax them having been shewn by the British Government, it remains to meet them by municipal regulations, of which we shall not complain, provided they are indeed moderated by a regard to the "amicable regulations," as Mr. Madison expresses it, "between the two nations" as well as "the just interests of the United States." But it must be remembered, that our late disputes with America sprung from this very root; her subjects pertinaciously refusing to relinquish a trade prohibited by the law of nations—namely, that which is carried on between a parent State and its colonies. An obscure allusion only is made to the late dispute with Russia, if such it may be called; and it is remarkable that France is not once mentioned from the beginning to the end of the Message.

The internal affairs of America interest us less than her foreign relation. We wish her happy in herself, while she is just, impartial, and honorable in her conduct to others. Mr. Madison announces the organization of the Bank of the United States somewhat flatteringly; and while he makes the permanent revenue of the country exceed the ordinary expenses of Government by about a million and a quarter sterling, he asserts that there will remain in the Treasury, of the, war taxes unapplied, at the end of the year 1816, more than two millians sterling. Surely here are motives for us to economize and reduce on expenditure within our revenue.

We learn, on good authority, that the dispute between Russia & the United States is completely settled, and in a manner very satisfactory to the latter. The Emperor had recalled M. Daschoff, and it was added, with some remarks of displeasure, on account of the conduct which the latter had adopted being the occasion of this dispute.

[*St. James's Chro.*—*Jan.* 2.

QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THE INFANTA.

The wife of Col. Grant has written some particulars of these Princesses, in a letter to her friends, which may possess some interest with many of our readers. When they first arrived at Cadiz, she observes.—

"A difficulty now occurred, from the Bishop of Cadiz being out of town, in ill health, and conformably to etiquette the marriage ceremony must take place before the Princesses come on shore.

"This circumstance could not be got over, and they were under the necessity of remaining on board for that night, very reluctantly.

"Next morning the Bishop arrived, and the ceremony took place about 11 o'clock: the Conde de Miranda (one of the first Grandees of Spain) standing as proxy for the King of Spain, and the Infant Don Carlos.

"I must not omit a little anecdote which evinces the amiable disposition of the Queen of Spain, viz.—The poor Bishop looking pale and sickly, yet continued standing, the Queen, observing his situation, said very kindly to him, 'Pray, Sir, be seated, you seem ill.'—Miranda, who is quite in the style of old Spanish formality and etiquette, answered, 'No subject can sit in your Majesty's presence. The Queen shrugged up her shoulders, looking compassionately at the Bishop, and replied, smiling, 'Never mind, I shall procure Ferdinand's pardon, bring a chair for the Bishop.'

"A barge waited to bring the Queen and Infanta ashore, who were first placed in it. An old General Officer, who had been sent to receive the Princesses, and convey them to Spain, was following: the Conde de Miranda said, 'Sir, they are *now* under *my* protection,' and the old General drew back. This was overheard by the Queen, who, being seated in the barge, inquired 'what had become of the General?" and was answered by Miranda as above. The Queen immediately replied, 'I wish the General to be here. He got my sister and me in charge from our father, who took his word not to lose sight of us until we were given up to our respective consorts. Miranda answered; 'If it is your Majesty's command, it must be obeyed.' The Queen bowed, and the General retired.

The Princesses have been well instructed in the deference they owe to the clergy, it would seem, as the writer remarks—

"They paid the most marked respect to whoever accosted them in a religious habit. The Queen generally stood up in the coach (which was a sort of open landau) whenever she was accosted by one in a Priest's dress, and standing, made a respectful bow or salute with her fan.

That their politeness has not been instructed to be very general in its objects, for the next paragraph informs us that—

"Three days previous to their departure a drawing-room was announced for ladies to be introduced to her Majesty, which was fully attended. Many ladies of title were there, some Grandees, the wives of officers, &c. No merchants' wives were admitted.

"When the lady who favours us with these particulars was about to have an interview with these Princesses, she expresses herself rather curiously for an English-woman in the nineteenth century.

Upon my expressing an *awe*, which I thought I should feel when the Queen appeared, a lady replied, 'Be under no apprehension; the Queen and Infanta are both so affable, when you see them you will feel quite at your ease; her Majesty has the sweetest disposition in the world. She remembers Colonel G——'s name, and that he was taken prisoner, and afterwards rescued.' I had a great deal of conversation before the Queen appeared; and I confess when she did, I felt myself as much at my ease as if speaking to you. They both advanced with the most dignified sweetness you can conceive. The Queen has the prettiest hand in the world, which she held out to me: the Infanta did so likewise. The Queen is of the middle size, has an expressive countenance, fair complexion, and blue eyes. The Infanta is tall, slim and of a dark complexion, with sparking black eyes: they were plainly and neatly dressed. The Queen wore a picture of the King about the size of a playing card, set with two rows of brilliants. The Infanta wore one of Don Carlos, round. When they had conversed a short time the carriage was announced, and not wishing to detain them, I offered to take leave; but the Queen held out her hand a second time. I was quite overcome with the condescension, and said, 'May God bless your Majesty, and grant that you may be a blessing to this nation.' She looked up, and squeezed my hand."

[*The Champion*,—*December*, 30*th*.

The French papers to the 9th instant, have been received. They contain the account of three projects of law having been presented by the Minister of Police. By the second law it is proposed that no journal, or periodical writing, of what kind soever, shall appear without the previous permission of the KING. This is the new *liberty of the press*—a new proof of attachment to the Constitutional Charter. But then other works may appear! Yes, and they may be seized as soon as they appear. The third law begins as if this were expected to be the common fate of most literary productions: "When a work shall have been seized," &c. In this latter case the King's attorney is to use all expedition to have the seizure confirmed by the tribunals within a week, otherwise the seizure is to be null. What tribunals these are which are to be charged with the protection of the last glimmering of freedom of discussion, does not appear. The first of the three laws takes as much care of the liberty of the subject, as the other two do of the liberty of the press. Any person accused of plotting against the safety of the state may be arrested by an order of the President of the Council and Minister of Police. So far there is nothing very alarming. But what is next to be done? Why, the prisoner, if he demands it, may have the pleasure of a secret examination before the King's attorney, and the King's attorney must report the case to the King's Council: and these formalities being gone through, for aught that appears, the unfortunate prisoner may remain in a dungeon till he perishes. It is true that there may be moments of great danger to a state when such a power may be of necessity lodged in the hands of Ministers; but then it would be highly desirable that the conduct of such Ministers should be under some control from the press, and some still more efficient control from the Legislature. Should this project pass into a law, it will deserve the consideration of all British travellers in France; since they may be arrested as Sir ROBERT WILSON was, without ever being brought, as he was, to a public trial. The framers of these despotic projects, it must be remembered, are men bred up in the school of BONAPARTE, who now profess themselves the patrons of liberal ideas!

A singular dispute seems to have broken out between the United States and the Emperor ALEXANDER. One M. KOSLOFF, a Russian Consul in America, had committed some offence against the laws of that country, for which he was proceeded against in the criminal Courts there. He protested against their jurisdiction, and put himself under the protection of his Ambassador, M. DACHKOFF, who it is said, was directed by the EMPEROR to demand redress; but the American Executive, conceiving that nothing had been done against the law of nations in trying Mr. KOSLOFF, refused to accede to the demand of M. DASCHKOFF, who thereupon notified that he should withdraw from the United States. The account goes on to state, that the Americans, not wishing to break off their friendly intercourse with Russia, had sent an explanation, which they were in hopes would sooth the irritation of the EMPEROR.

Letters from New York to the 17th ult. con-

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tain an account of a similar misunderstanding with M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, the French Ambassador. Shortly after that gentleman reached Baltimore, it seems, a public dinner was given to the Regicides and other French fugitives, and toasts extremely insulting to the French Government were drank on the occasion, particularly one proposed by the Postmaster of Baltimore. It would seem, that M. DE NEUVILLE considered that the conduct of the Postmsater, as being a person in office under the government, was a fit subject for remonstrance: but so far as we can collect from the different statements, he obtained little satisfaction; it being replied to him, that if the President himself had been exposed to a similar insult, the laws of America would have given him no remedy. There is no doubt, say the American letters, but that M. MUNROE will succeed Mr. MADISON as President. One of the papers saucily observes, that he will as easily *outrun* the *Tories* as he did the *British* at Washington.

The pirates which go under the name of South Americanprivateers have long committed extensive depredations on our trade. Accounts received yesterday from Jamaica give a list of the captures made by these depredators. We are glad, however, to perceive that one of the most daring of the pirates, called Commodore AURY, has met with the just reward of his outrages, being killed in a mutiny of the negroes, with whom he had manned some of his vessels. The consequence of this event was, the entire breaking up of the formidable nest of pirates, of which he was at the head. A little time previously, the capture of the British schooner *Perthshire*, off Morant Bay, with a cargo of the value of 50,000l., had excited a strong sensation in the West Indies. The piratical vessel which captured her was commanded by SAMUEL BROWN, an American. The owners of the *Perthshire*, had offered a reward of 500 dollars for the recovery of the *Perthshire*, or for the apprehension of any of the owners or master of the schooner *Hunter*, alias *General Arismendi*.

[*The Times*,—*December* 13.

Another subject will perhaps excite on the countenances of some of our readers, who have not yet forgotten the squabbling correspondence which passed between the noble Secretary at the head of the Home Department and the LORD MAYOR. These eminent personages have now published a much more amicable correspondence. The LORD MAYOR compliments "the able and very prompt assistance afforded by the Noble Secretary in aid of the Civil Power;" and the Secretary, in reply, can do no less than laud the "exemplary exertions of his Lordship in putting a stop to the tumultuous and flagitious proceedings which disgraced the metropolis on that day." On perusing this happy alternation of laudatory phraseology, we seem to see the two great men taking leave of each other, with obsequious reverences on each side, as a similar scene is described by the witty author of "The Bath Guide," in one of his minor poems;—

> We stuck out our rumps, with respect most profound,
> And parted like cartwhips bent down to the ground.

Common Council of London! Common Council of London; good lack, good lack, the Common Council of London.

> Non orbis gentem, non urbem gens habet ullam,
> Ulla parem.
> The world no such nation, no nation such a town,
> No town such a Common Council, sing derry derry down!

It has been matter of doubt with us, whether certain more enlightened and respectable members of the Corporation of London do right or not in absenting themselves so much as they do from the meetings at Guildhall. As they have got into the body corporate, they had, perhaps, better attend it sometimes, and give its deliberations as good and rational a direction as possible: but then they shrink from contact with those who are most forward on such occasions, and silence reason by clamour. "No," say they, "we will keep away, & leave the field clear to our competitors; being quite certain, that they will much more effectually disgrace themselves by their own acts, when they are left without restraint, than they will be disgraced by any thing we can say or do." All this is true, and has been most lamentably proved in two recent instances; first, in the late resolutions of a set of callous-hearted ruffians, calling themselves the Livery of London, who got together and swore, that there was no good in Christian charity, & that their famishing fellow-creatures ought to be left to starve, lest the state should be ruined; and next, in the very singular address of the Common Council of London, presented last Monday to the PRINCE REGENT on the throne, of which address no man, we believe, ever yet saw the like.

Now, the conduct of those who keep away from the city meetings, and leave them to be thus misconducted, would be most unquestionably and undeniably right, if there were really no distresses, but such as disaffection imagined, to complain of—no grievances, but what enthusiasm created, to redress. But while we feel that there are great, and serious, and curable evils existing, is it not lamentable to find that the detection and prosecution of them is left to a set of men, whose own existence is the greatest possible evil in a free and peaceable state? Is it not cruel to our best hopes, to find those robbers of the state, the sinecurists and pension-men, opposed in the Guildhall of London by vendors of poison to the lower classes of the community, and at Spafields by house-breakers and murderers? And what is the result of this? Why, that the abuses of the State, great and painful as they are, being more tolerable than the success of anarchy, are therefore upheld and perpetuated. The sons of corruption, who are fattening on our spoils, sit by and smile: for, while even within the bounds of the city we would control the jacobinical phrenzy which the severity of the times has excited into action, we are not a jot the more kindly disposed to the jobbers, and contractors, and turn-coats, and thorough-paced ministerialists whom we know to be there, and whom we are sorry to see gain a triumph, not so much from the justice of their cause as from the conduct and character of their opponents.

But our reasoning goes now chiefly to the City Address presented last Monday to the PRINCE REGENT; and which we have actually printed afresh in another part of our paper, for the sake of more easy reference, and also as a standing monument of absurdity. What can his Royal Highness do but sneer, or stare, at a body of men who come now to tell him that "The grievances "of the State are the natural effect of rash and "ruinous wars, unjustly commenced, and pertinaciously persisted in, when no rational object was to be obtained?" which same body of men, addressing his Royal Higeness two years ago, on the subject of these very wars, say, "Had not "Britain persevered in them, the liberties of "Europe might have been lost." The following extract of an antecedent address, presented in June, 1814, by the Common Council of London has been copied from an evening paper; and though nothing more pointed need be advanced, we shall also subjoin extracts from other addresses of the Common Council, to show the absurdities and contradictions, and consequent nullity of that body:—

"We cannot, Royal Sir, upon such an occasion, but "look back with the highest admiration at the *firmness*, the *wisdom*, and the energy which have been "exercised by our beloved country during this long "and ardaous struggle. Had not *Britain persevered*, "the liberties of Europe might have been lost: had "not her valiant sons been foremost in victory, both "by sea and land, it is too probable that the glorious "emulation exhibited by her great Allies would have "been still dormant: had not her triumphant armies "under the immortal WELLINGTON, co-operated with "the brave inhabitants in rescuing the Peninsula from "the grasp of an *unprincipled invader*. Germany "and Holland might yet have *groaned under the iron "despotism of the Oppressor*, and the efforts of the "magnanimous ALEXANDER have been ineffectual "to relieve them. These astonishing energies we "believe to have been called forth by that *admirable "Constitution* of Government which Britons possess, "as the best inheritance derived from their fathers, "and which with proud satisfaction we observe is "considered as affording the true basis of civil liberty "by surrounding nations."

In their Address presented to the King of PRUSSIA on the 11th of June, 1814, the Common Council, together with much other matter of the same nature, say,—

"The signal overthrow of a gigantic tyranny, under "which the nations of suffering Europe had *been for "years oppressed and ens'aved* has presented the consolatory prospect, that this astonishing crisis will, "with their restoration to peace *and the* LEGITIMATE "DYNASTIES, restore also tranquility among" * * * o

"The forbearance and mercy of the Allied Monarch, "under circumstances the most trying, and injuries "the most galling, evinced in the proudest hour of "triumph, will weave an eternal wreath of fame for "their victorious brows, more brilliant than their "crowns."

"Signed by order of the Court,
"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

In their address of the same date to the Emperor of RUSSIA, the Common Council (who now swear we have gained only evil by the war) are yet more pointed and strong. They say—

"We have viewed with the profoundest gratitude to "the Almighty Giver of all victory, the rapid, stupendous, and sublime succession of events which have "led to the deliverance of the afflicted nations of "Europe from the most galling oppression and unprecedented tyranny that ever visited the human "race." * * *

"By the harmonious and cordial co-operation of "the Allied Sovereigns, in a cause of such lasting importance to the world as the restoration of whole "nations to their independence and LEGITIMATE "DYNASTIES, the spell is at length broken which had "nearly subjugated the human mind itself; and the "plague is stayed which had drained the earth, and "swept away whole generations. In the accomplishment of these happy and beneficial results to the "world, we have contemplated in the person of your "Imperial Majesty, a monarch, followed by a brave "and loyal people in arms, traversing whole regions, "and pursuing to the capital of France a discomfited tyrant—not to subdue, but to deliver a MISGUIDED "PEOPLE." Signed as above.

And now we again ask, what can His Royal Highness say to men who, after these declarations, come forward and tell him, as they did on Monday, "that their grievances spring from wars unjustly commenced, and pertinaciously persevered in when no rational object was to be obtained?" What again, can he say to men, who in one Address, declare the nation to be ruined for want of a Parliamentary Reform, and in a dozen others, attribute the high and palmy state of the nation to that "admirable constitution of Government which Britons possess?"

We really write these things with pain, for we know there is distress enough in the nation, and corruption enough in the Government: we are sorry that such absurdities, or such want of character and consistency, are to be found in those who come forward to remedy the public disasters,—and virtuous, and honourable, and suffering men keep aloof from them. We would advise the Common Council of London, if they mean to be respected, not to take such chaps as COBBETT for their guide; and who probably wrote or prompted their last address for them in order to get them into a scrape; and, making them as like himself as possible, to hide his own shame in the multitude of his fellows. He, as we have before shown, writes and contradicts himself as his interest veers, without blush or sorrow: and here we find the Common Council of London doing exactly the same thing. Reasonable and intelligent men must be the more angry with the Common Council for these its debasing absurdities, because the line of consistency was so easy and obvious. We have, as their more early addresses stated, brought an arduous struggle to a glorious termination; we have worked out the downfal of a tyrant who threatened our existence; but the contest has left us weak and impoverished: and the only remedy for these evils are retrenchments and economy, upon which the Common Council, in unison with every patriotic man, should have insisted. But to say that because the war has left us poor and weak, it was therefore "carried on when no rational object was to be obtained," was not only contradicting all the Common Council had already said, but insulting the plainest dictates of common sense. Let us suppose for a moment the original revolutionary war was commenced on our part unjustly; yet with no good will of ours, it engendered the unbounded rapacity and grasping ambition of BUONAPARTE. When that tempest-nurtured phantom sprung up, were we to sink down? No: if we are to be punished for our original aggression, let us, we say, fall into the hands of GOD, and not into the hands of man, and more especially such men as he and the revolutionary soldiers of France were, whom we have by perseverance successfully combated and overthrown. Let us suppose further for a moment, that the Bourbons are all tyrants, that the King of PRUSSIA, the King of HOLLAND, and the Emperor of AUSTRIA are the same: we only know that they are tyrants who do not threaten our existence as BUONAPARTE did, and that therefore we have comparatively but little to do with them. Did we undertake to purge Europe of tyrants *ad infinitum?* If so, we think the war was indeed undertaken and carried on without any rational view or attainable object. Still we say, that the war has produced poverty, and engendered corruption at home. Let men apply themselves to the redress of these evils, and their aim is at once clear and defined: patriotic minds will know whither they are going, and when they must stop: in the midst of a large and necessary expenditure, it is impossible but there must be some waste; but now let it be our endeavour to reduce the expenditure, and cut off the waste.

A word more upon Parliamentary Reform, though not upon the question generally, but upon the outrageous projects of those who are now agitating that question. Gentlemen, you are for a new Parliament every year, are you? No: have one every month. A fresh Parliament every month would be a much prettier thing, than one only annually chosen: or, at least, have as many Parliaments in a year as there are Old Bailey Sessions. Six Parliaments in the year would be very convenient, that your friends who are unjustly detained might be rewarded at each gaol delivery by the spontaneous suffrages of their fellow-citizens for a seat in the ensuing Parliament. Your friend COBBETT has told you what representative bodies annually chosen are in America; and though he is so given to bamboozle, that you know you cannot believe him, yet the Devil, as the proverb says may speak truth for once. Have six Parliaments in a year therefore, and then certain of your friends also who cannot get so good a livelihood now by public speaking as might be wished, being more constantly employed by national affairs, and their minds more fully occupied by thoughts for the general weal, would of course be more amply rewarded.

[*The Times*,—*December* 11.

Sir Gerrard Noel gave a kind of farewell dinner to his Rutland tenantry, at Exton Park, on Tuesday last, at which the Baronet informed them, that if he retained his life interest in the property, which was extremely doubtful, their rents should be lowered agreeably to their request, but this, from unexpected circumstances, it was now out of his power to comply with, in consequence of his heavy losses in endeavouring to sustain the credit of a late banking house. —*Morn. Herald.*

CONDUCT AND CONVERSATIONS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

By Mr. WARDEN, Surgeon of the *Northumberland*.
(*Further Extracts.*)

"Your country," he said, "has accused me of having murdered the sick and wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured, that if I had committed such an horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have executed me; and I might have looked to their ceasing to obey me. There is no occurrence of life to which I gave more publicity than this. You have an Officer, a Sir Robert [illegible]on, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt. As he repeated the last sentence, he assumed an air and tone of sarcastic pleasantry; and then asked me if I had read Sir Robert's publication. I replied in the affirmative. 'It is possible,' he said, 'that he wrote from the testimony of other people, equally prone to error as himself; he cannot pretend to have done it from his own observation.—Can you tell me,' continued Napoleon, 'whether Sir Sidney Smith in any official communications to your Government, attempted, in any way, to corroborate the testimony of Sir Robert Wilson?' I could not, at the moment, sufficiently recollect the purport of his dispatches to determine the point, but I replied as I [illegible], 'that he had not.' This reply, however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction, as he instantly replied, 'I believe so; for Sir Sidney Smith is a brave and just man.—I here observed that 'there are many in England who imagine your jealousy and hatred of Sir Sidney Smith influenced your conduct towards Captain Wright.' He smiled with astonishment at such an idea—the thought of coupling the two names, appeared never to have entered his imagination. 'Ridiculous nonsense!' was his reply. He then entered on the following narrative:—

"On raising the siege of St. Jean de Acre, the Army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time was totally impracticable, from the force that Jegga Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous; and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages the most convenient that could be formed were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated, in the best manner, to accompany their comrades in their march through the Desert. *Seven* men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital, who were infected with the plague; whose report was made me by the chief of the Medical Staff; (I think it was Degenette.) He further added, 'the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, that there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond 48 hours.'—I here exclaimed in a dubious tone, the word—*seven!* and immediately asked whether I was to understand that there were no more than seven.—'I perceive,' he replied, 'that you have heard a different account.'—'Most assuredly, General, Sir Robert Wilson states 57 or 77; and speaking more collectively—your whole sick and wounded.' He then proceeded,—"The Turks were numerous and powerful, and their cruelty proverbial throughout the army. Their practice of mutilating and barbarously-treating their Christian prisoners in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my mind and conduct; and I do affirm, that there were only seven sufferers whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short-lived sufferers at Jaffa. They were in that stage of disease which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the dissemination of the disease among the healthy troops. Situated as I was, I could not place them under the protection of the English: I, therefore, desired to see the senior Medical Officer, & observing to him, that their afflictions of their disease would be cruelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them; and that it was impossible to continue in possession of the town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the occasion. I said, tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men, who were objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive 48 hours. I then suggested (what appeared to be his opinion, though he might not choose to declare it, but wait with trembling hope to receive it from me) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity, to shorten the sufferings of these *seven men* by administering *opium*. Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, rather contrary to my expectation, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned. I accordingly halted the army one day longer than I intended; and, on my quitting Jaffa, left a strong rear-guard, who continued in that City till the third day. At the expiration of that period, an Officer's report reached me, that the men were dead."—"Then, General," I could not resist exclaiming, "no *opium* was given. The emphatic answer I received was—"No: none!—A report was brought me that the men died before the rear guard evacuated the City."

"Well," he continued, "you shall also hear the particulars of El Arish, and the garrison of Jaffa. You have read, without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa." "Yes, indeed," I replied, "I have often heard of that massacre in England; it was a general topic at the time, and treated as a British mind never fails to consider subjects of that description." He then proceeded—"At the period in question, Gen. Desaix was left in Upper Egypt, and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta, I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian desert, in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found, on examination, to be natives of the Mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released, on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children andwives; at the same time they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen, the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded, the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa Gaza surrendered on the route. That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender; when the officer who bore my flag of truce no sooner passed the city wall than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French army.—At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds; they were perfectly infuriated; and, with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it.—The attack was dreadful, and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning, a report was brought me, that five hundred men, chiefly Napolese, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognised amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the five hundred men to be drawn out and instantly shot." In the course of our conversation, his anxiety appeared to be extreme, that I should be satisfied of the truth of every part of his narrative; and he continually interrupted it by asking me if I perfectly comprehended him. He was, however, Patience itself, when I made any observations expressive of doubts I had previously entertained respecting any part of the subjects agitated between us, or any unfavourable opinion entertained or propagated in England. Whenever I appeared embarrassed for an answer, he gave me time to reflect: and I could not but lament that I had not made myself better acquainted with the circumstances of the period under consideration, as it might have drawn him into a more enlarged history of them.

"He now returned to the subject of Sir Rob. Wilson, and asked me if I knew any thing of his military character, and the tendency of his writings; and if the latter had added to his fortune. I replied, that I could not speakupon either, from my own knowledge; but I was induced to suppose from the services in which he had been engaged he must have stood high in the opinion of those who employed him; and I had also understood that his works were considered as having been very honourable to him both as a writer and a soldier.—"Pray, can you tell me," he continued, "from what motive this Officer had acted in the escape of Lavalette, the decided and avowed friend of the man whomhe has so wantonly calumniated?"—I was here, as it may be supposed, rather embarrassed for an immediate reply, but he gave me full time to collect myself, and I answered, "That I had no doubt they were such as did honour to his heart, whatever imputation may have been passed upon his judgment and his discretion. Somewhat of an adventurous and romantic spirit might have governed him; but it never was imagined by any one that he was influenced by sordid or pecuniary motives; that idea never seems to have occurred when the transaction was the subject of universal consideration and inquiry. There was not, I thought, a person in England who received him or his companions with a diminution of their regard for the part they had taken in this bu[illegible]

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an instant he observed, "I believe every word you have said, at the same time you may be assured that money would not have been wanting to save Lavalette. I desire you also to give your particular attention to my opinion, which is a decided one That this act of Sir Robert Wilson, for the preservation of Lavalette, is the commencement of his recantation of what he has written against me*."—It is a coincidence, perhaps not worth mentioning; but it is a singular circumstance, that we had a son of Sir Robert Wilson at this time a Midshipman on board the *Northumberland*.

My curiosity now grew bold, and I was determined to try whether I could induce Napoleon to satisfy me as to the particulars of a conversation between him and Mr. Fox, relative to the infernal machine, which I had heard related by the Hon. Mr. Bennet, who took passage with Lord W. Stuart, in the *Lavinia*, from Lisbon to England, in the year 1807.

I prefaced my inquiry by observing, that an account had been published, and was very generally believed in England, stating a conversation between him and Mr. Charles Fox at St. Cloud; that to myself it was very interesting; and as I heard it related by a gentleman of rank, talent and high character, I had entertained no doubt of the general fact as he stated it. Napoleon, in a most good humoured way, said, "Repeat it—I shall remember."—I then proceeded:—

"The account, General, is as follows:—As you were one evening going to the Theatre, you encountered great danger of your life by the explosion of a machine to which the title of *infernal* was afterwards applied. This engine of destruction was said to have been placed in a narrow street through which you were to pass. The rashness of your coachman, it is said, saved your life; for finding a vehicle placed in such a manner as would have presented an insurmountable difficulty to a less rapid driver, he gave speed to his horses, and the wheel of your carriage coming in contact with the machine, overset it with great violence, and immediately after you had passed, the explosion took place." "That (he replied) is true—your information is correct" "And it is also said, that you went to the Theatre, and enjoyed the play as if nothing had happened." He now nodded, or rather made a slight obeisance. "And it is also asserted, that in a conversation you had with Mr. Fox, at St. Cloud, on the subject, you accused the English of having invented the machine for his destruction." "That is the fact—I certainly did." "And that you particularly alluded to Mr. Windham." "Yes, *Mr. Faudam*" "It is also said, General, that Mr. Fox contended it was not of English invention, for that the crime of assassination was repugnant to the national character. He also particularly defended Mr. Windham, who, he said, though they had differed in politics, he knew to be an honourable man, and incapable, as a British Minister, of sanctioning such a dishonourable transaction." Napoleon remembered the conversation, and acknowledged that he accused Mr. Windham. I now ventured to ask him if he continued of the same opinion. "Yes (he said), the English Ministry were instrumental to the plot. Their money has gone for that and other extraordinary purposes." My English blood was a little up on the occasion, and my reply, depend upon it, was to the following effect:—"My nation detests an assassin more than it does a coward; indeed, he is the worst of cowards; and I do not believe there is a British heart which does not revolt at the thought, and subscribe with an honest and glowing sincerity to the opinion of Mr. Fox." He gave me no answer; but I perceived that he was not convinced; and he still retains his original belief in the contrivance of the Infernal Machine.

I now discontinued the subject, and approached the chimney-piece to examine a small bust in marble, which appeared to me to be exquisitely sculptured. When he saw my attention to it, he exclaimed, "that is my son." Indeed, the resemblance to the father is so very striking, that it is discernible at the first glance. On one side is a miniature of young Napoleon, and a highly finished portrait of his mother, Maria Louisa on the other.

He now complained of a pain in the great toe of his right foot; described the sensation he felt, and asked if it be termed the gout? I requested to know if he could trace the disease of gout to any hereditary transmission? "Yes," he replied; neither of his parents ever had the gout; but recollecting himself, he added, that his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, had been very much afflicted by it.—I remarked, that even when the disease was known to be hereditary in families, attention, in early years, to exercise and diet, often retarded its approach, and, when it came at length, would render the disease more mild.

I observed to him, "that considering the active life he led, it did not appear that he took sufficient exercise to preserve himself in a right state of health." He replied, "my rides, indeed, are too confined; but the being accompanied by an Officer is so very disagreeable to me, that I must be content to suffer the consequences of abridging them. However, I feel no inconvenience from the want of exercise. Man can accustom himself to privations. At one period of my life I was many hours on horseback, every day, for six years: and I was once eighteen months without passing from the house." He now returned to the grievance of being watched by an Officer. "You are acquainted," said he, with the Island of St. Helena, and must be sensible, that a sentinel, placed on either of these hills, can command the sight of me from the moment I quit this house till I return to it. If an Officer or soldier will not satisfy your Governor, why not place ten, twenty, or a troop of dragoons? Let them never loose sight of me, only keep an Officer from my side."

FROM THE 30TH NO. OF THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

A provincial paper is now lying before us, in which it is affirmed, that a systematic revolution has been effected by the politics of Mr. Pitt. The liberties of the country having been overturned, and the whole wealth of the nation absorbed by taxation, 'what the people are instigated by their sufferings to do afterwards,' the incendiary says, 'is not a Revolution: it is the just and natural effort of men to recover the possession of prosperity for themselves and their posterity,—it is the uncontroulable exertion of a people striving to regain their rights, to exist as men, and to act as a community. The scheme of public subscription (he says) is a specious mode of delusion, which the honest and independent poor even in the midst of their want, justly regard as an insult. The alleviation of their miseries can proceed only from the restoration of their rights as men: patient endurance can never be the fate of this realm,—we will not be still and die quietly, while a drop of vitality remains.' This is a chance specimen of the language which is at this time preached at public meetings, and has long been promulgated by the provincial as well as the London press. The orators and journalists of this active and noisy faction tell the poor, that the subscription, which would alleviate their immediate necessities, is a mockery, and an insult: and, instead of giving them bread or devising means for employing them in public works, they advise them to cry out for such measures, and pursue such conduct, as lead immediately to popular revolution,—of all curses the greatest which the Almighty, in his anger, could inflict upon this nation. One orator exhorts the people to refuse payment of the taxes; another recommends, that the national debt should be extinguished by a vote of parliament, of course, being previously reformed, so that it may consist of representatives who will not scruple at passing such a vote; a third advises, that the tithes be sold and the produce funded; a fourth demands universal suffrage;—and some of these united politicians engage never to cease their exertions, till they shall have obtained what they call speedy, radical and effectual reform;—patient endurance, they tell us, shall not be their fate; they will not be still; their cry shall be too general to be mistaken, and too powerful to be resisted. Were there any limits to human folly and human wickedness, it would be incredible that there should be men erroneous enough, and criminal enough—with the example of France before their eyes (fresh and reeking as those horrors are!)—to hold forth language like this, and exert themselves zealously and perseveringly to convince the mob, that the physical force is in their hands, and that it is their own fault if they submit longer to be governed by the educated, and intellectual, part of their countrymen. Have these persons ever asked themselves what would be the consequence of the measures which they advise? if universal suffrage were established, whether it would afford universal employment for the quiet and industrious part of the people, as surely as it would for the worthless, the turbulent, the mischievous and the wicked? if the church property were seized, whether the title deeds of the landholder would long be considered as giving him an indefeasible right to his estates?—if the national debt were extinguished, whether the public would be benefited by the ruin of the funded proprietors, that is, whether the body would derive advantage from having one of the limbs paralysed, and whether national prosperity be the natural and necessary consequence of national bankruptcy, the breach of national faith, and the loss of national character? finally, if the people, according to the advice of one of these popular representatives, were to refuse payment of the taxes—What then? Let these men suppose themselves successful in their projects, and following, in imagination, the career of their ambition, ask themselves this question at every step,—What then? If they should succeed in instigating the people to resistance, to rebellion, to civil war, to revolution, What then? What might be the consequences to this great—this glorious—this venerable country, He only can tell without whose inscrutable will no calamity can befall us; the consequences to themselves may be foretold with perfect certainty,—guilt, insecurity, fear, misery, ruin, unavailing repentance, death, and infamy everlasting. It was remarked, by one of the numerous French demagogues who fell into the pit which they had digged, that Revolutions were like Saturn, & devoured their own children. Should there be a Revolution in the other world, said Danton to one of his friends, when they were on their way to the guillotine,—take my advice, and have nothing to do with it! Danton asked pardon of God and man for having instituted the Revolutionary Tribunal: it was only on the first anniversary of its institution that he was carried before it to receive sentence himself,—so short is the reign of a Revolutionist!

It will perhaps be infered from the foregoing statement, that our situation is a dangerous one. But there is a *vis conservatrix* in the state, and the preventive means which exist are easy and effectual. It is only necessary to inforce the laws, and to stop the progress of sedition by such punishment as shall prevent a repetition of the offence,—any other is absurdly inappropriate. Let the sheriffs and magistrates refuse to call such meetings as manifestly tend, and certainly are intended, to agitate the people. Let the civil power be strengthened, wherever it is needful, by swearing as constables every man who is a known friend to good order: mobs would then be so speedily suppressed that the turbulent and misguided would not venture to invade the property of their neighbours and disturb the peace of the country. Arm the sound part of the people then with the law; let them fully understand the power with which it invests them, and that, if they will stand by the law, the law will stand by them. Let it but be made known that '*England expects every man to do his duty*'; and the sense of duty will be found as strong in men who are thus armed and called upon, as it proved at Trafalgar and at Waterloo. It is needless to observe how desirable it is, on every account that the civil power should be preferably employed wherever it is possible,—and there are many cases where it may be effectually employed when military force is of no avail. In the counties where the Luddites continue their combinations, it is the custom that, before any frames are broken, one of the committee waits on the owner of the machinery, ordering him to desist from using it, and, in case of refusal, threatening him with the destruction of his property;—the men who carry this threat are suffered quietly to depart; the members of their committees are known, and the public houses where they hold their sittings. Does the law sleep, that these things are carried on in open day? Every man, whose property is in danger, should be sworn in as a constable, and every man also whom he should recommend as trustworthy: when the well disposed are thus combined under the law, for the protection of peace and order, we shall cease to hear of depredations which have too long disgraced the country. And here we cannot refrain from noticing the conduct of those magistrates, in the Eastern counties, who capitulated with the agricultural rioters, and not only acceded to the demands of a mob, but even consented to deliver up men who had been apprehended in the act of rioting, and were then in custody. This was as flagrant a breach of duty as it would be in an officer to desert his post, or turn his back upon the enemy in the hour of battle. The nation has as much right to look for firmness from its magistrates as from its soldiers and its sailors.

A parallel has been drawn between the French and English nation. We cannot conclude more appropriately than by pursuing the parallel, and applying it to the state of England at this time, and that of France at the commencement of the Revolution. We have our men of rank, like the Duc de Biron, who act from error rather than ill design,—but who would do well to remember, that the last words, which he uttered upon the scaffold, were 'I have been false to my King, my Order, and my God!' We have those who unite in themselves wealth, fashion and talent, the gifts of fortune and of nature, like Herault Sechelles and St. Just,—but who, like them, are corrupted by evil principles and evil desires; and who, if they were once 'in blood,' would find, that sin must pluck on sin; we have our literatuh and philosophists like the Girondistes; our lawyers like Barnave, only without his eloquence;—our Rabauts de St. Etienne who would fain exchange the dissenting pulpit for the tribune;—our professors of humanity like Robespierre who wrote a treatise against the punishment of death; our journalists like Camille and Hebert; our Petions and Santerres; and, if the season for indulging such disposions were arrived, our Marats, Billauds and Carriers would not be wanting: but, on the other hand, we have a moral and religious people sensible of the blessings which they possess; a gentry who will stand by the law and exert themselves to maintain it; a loyal army and navy; a government which has raised us to the highest pitch of glory; and a constitution which is the admiration and envy of the whole civilized world, which has been transmitted to us by our fathers, and which we will transmit to our children—so help us God!

EXTRACT OF A LETTER ADDRESSED TO A PROVINCIAL EDITOR.

I suspended my inquiries into the pecuniary state of the country, to give room for a few observations on another melancholy subject, which the long article that followed my last letter in your Friday's Paper has suggested. The death of Mr. Sheridan is a public loss; and his memory justly mingles itself with our national concerns. I know not from what London print * the article in question has been copied: it is written with great talent; and sometimes with much eloquence; but there is a spirit of severity and ill-will in it which I cannot approve. This malignant tone it does not seem difficult to trace to its source: I even imagine that I can give a shrewd guess at the hand from which it flowed.

In the affecting lamentations which *The Courier* poured forth at the moment that the great Statesman was trembling on the verge of eternity, there broke out one or two expressions of contempt against the leaders of a powerful Party, which could not easily be forgiven or overlooked. To under-rate the Pettys, the Greys, the Grenvilles, the Hollands, and the Tierneys, and place them far below a Sheridan, was a provocation of a serious dye! I think that this will be found to be the key to all the praise, and to almost all the blame, of the intellectual portrait on which I am commenting. It sets out with an observation just in itself, and likely to catch the moralist, who moves not in the factitious heat of politicks, as sincere and well intended. But its consistency with the usual principles of judgment entertained and practised by the Party from whence it evidently comes, may well be doubted. It would have been deemed outrageously illiberal, had it been put forth in the case of Fox; and we should have been dazzled by all the splendour of indignant declamation, to shew the philanthropy and wisdom of a more liberal and enlarged philosophy!

As long as Mr. Sheridan served the purposes of a Party, his faults, which are now described with such unrelenting scrutiny, and condemned with such harsh severity, were deemed harmless foibles, suited to point a jest, or raise a good-natured smile; and to make the contrast of his wit and his oratory the more striking and attractive. They never overshadowed the operation of his public opinions. And when he pronounced his unrivalled speech on Hastings's Trial, or his patriotic sentiments on the Mutiny at the Nore, they lost nothing of their effect, because they came from a man overwhelmed with private debts, or unpunctual to private or domestic engagements.

Of all the difficult subjects in ethics, the degree in which the public and private conduct of an individual are to be examined and tried in conjunction, is the most difficult to be defined. There are undoubtedly some kinds of faults, which pollute the sources of action, public as well as private. There are others, in which the very self-neglect that gives rise to private embarrassments and all their numerous train of expedients, and indulgences, and injuries, is generated by a devotion to the larger grasp of public concerns. He who escapes as he can from straits into which he has fallen from the blindness of indolence, is very different from the daring wretch who enters into any hazard with his eyes open, because he is predetermined to regard no ties in breaking from a danger.

Mr. Sheridan, if he was ever worthy of that idolatry of Party which he once enjoyed, ought not to have been deserted in his old age, and "at his utmost need." The continuation of a seat in Parliament would have at least secured him from the blood-thirsty and useless revenge of an enraged creditor. If it be pleaded, that indolence and habitual indulgence of that which might make him *forget the oppressor and his oppression*, rendered him no longer to be depended upon as a debater or a wit—look at the men of straw, who, for private convenience, fill so many of the rotten (aye and of the free and independent) Boroughs, of either side of the House, and say, whether Sheridan, if his faculties had been not merely clouded, but gone, could not have filled any one of them better than they! The horrible picture of this expiring luminary, beset by myrmidons, and watched by the terriers of the Law, I forbear to delineate!

If the rules of judgment, which are now promulgated to cover the neglect of Sheridan in his old age, had been practised at the commencement of his public career, he would never, perhaps, have been allured and flattered into imprudences and confidences, of which the punishment was to come upon him when he was least able to bear it.

We are now told that Sheridan had *many admirers* but *no friends* amongst those great men with whom he once lived and co-operated. Would this have been said when Sheridan was living? What would any of these *great* men have declared, if any one had accused them of this in the zenith of Sheridan's splendour?

It is argued that Sheridan exhibited transcendent powers, but that he forfeited all claims to patronage, power, wealth, and even comfort and security in old age, because he perverted these powers. It is inconsistently said, that he united the various and distinct mental and oratorical excellencies of Burke, Pitt, and Fox, and yet that he threw away his time and his talents. Were then the imagination and intellectual stores of Burke, the flowing language of Pitt, and the acuteness of Fox, attained without an effort, and exhibited without industry and practice, as well as native endowment? In short, the praise given in this sketch to his mental and senatorial faculties is so superlative, and I may add, even *so extravagant*, that to end with so much detraction, and plead for such cruel and unexampled abandonment, is an instance of the perverted prejudices of Party resentment, to which I can recollect no parallel!

There are temporary meteors, whose brilliance is accidental or fancied, or impure, and who soon therefore sink again into darkness: but Sheridan retained his influence over the public mind so uniformly from the hour of his first emergence, in spite of the greatest disadvantages, that it is impossible to deny the genuine force, and I would add, real use of his faculties! We often see the publick unaccountably

"Yield to the fascination of a name;"

but, if it be delusive, they are certain, ere long, to recover from it. The mysterious ways in which the intellectual powers sometimes develope themselves, it is vain to systematize, or to deny results because the process has not been conducted according to the ordinary forms of human discipline. Sheridan did in fact, on innumerable occasions, either "set the table in a roar" by the flashes of his wit, or astonish and illumine listening Senators! He did this in spite of the days and years lost in indolence and intemperance. Yet what right have we to deny results, because they seem to us to be too favourable for the occupations which we know to have preceded?

The old adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* may not perhaps be entirely just; but I cannot think it right or less than inhuman of such a man

"To tear the frailties from their dread abode"

with such minute and unsparing industry: to throw no flowers over his unhappy remains, and leave all his faults in the glare of their nakedness! The moral lesson might have been better consulted by a contrary course. His fame cannot expire as long as the page of English History lasts: his vices, being private, might, but for this exposure, have been forgotten!

This severe commentator seems willing enough to allow the full credit to Sheridan's Dramatic talents. To that praise there are none among his political competitors who make pretensions; yet this perhaps is in truth the weakest of his claims. I suspect that much of the attraction of *The School for Scandal* lies in stage artifice and management. When he is called the first Poet of the day in right of two or three pretty songs, and a few pleasing and classical elegiac couplets, which scarce even reach beyond an elegant and harmonious polish, it excites a smile at the ill-placed extravagance of panegyrick!

Much more might have been said on this subject if the compass of a letter would have permitted it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Nov. 7.

GIBSON *v.* TOWNSEND.——GIBSON *v.* CLARK.

Mr. Leach moved the Court, to order both the above causes to depend on the decision which the first would produce. He stated that Mr. Onslow had sold an estate to Mr. Gibson, who sold it to Mr. Clark. A dispute having arisen respecting the title, a bill had been filed, with a view to refer it to the Master, to find whether a good title can be made. A second bill had also been filed against Mr. Clark, and Counsel were placed in this dilemma:—In the first cause they would have to contend the title was *bad*, and in the second that it was *good*, unless the Court permitted the question in both to depend on the decision of the first.

Sir S. Romilly, counsel for Mr. Townsend and Mr. Clark, said he was prepared to meet the difficulty, rather than the causes should not come on regularly.

Mr. Leach said his Learned Friend's object could only be to prove how ably he could argue it was a good title in the first cause, and a bad title in the second.

The Lord Chancellor said, in a question of so much importance, it was necessary to decide in the first instance. His Lordship, adverting jocosely to the observation that Sir S. Romilly was desirous of arguing both sides of the question, observed, that he held almost his first Brief in the King's Bench, as junior Counsel with a Gentleman eminent in his profession, who by mistake took the wrong side. "I was a young man, said Lord Eldon, and unwilling to remind a Gentleman of his eminence of what appeared to me to be error, but after some time I took the liberty of stating that he was on the wrong side. He expressed himself sorry that I did not inform him before, but became round: and I never heard a man give the Court more information than he did."

Nov. 9.

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* La Valette, I believe, was a great favorite of his late Emperor; and I well know, that every one of the suite expressed the greatest joy at his escape. I remember hearing General Bertrand say, that during the whole time La Valette was in the Post Office, not a single instance of unnecessary rigour was known to have taken place; nor was the peace of a private family ever disturbed in the slightest degree.

* The Times.

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